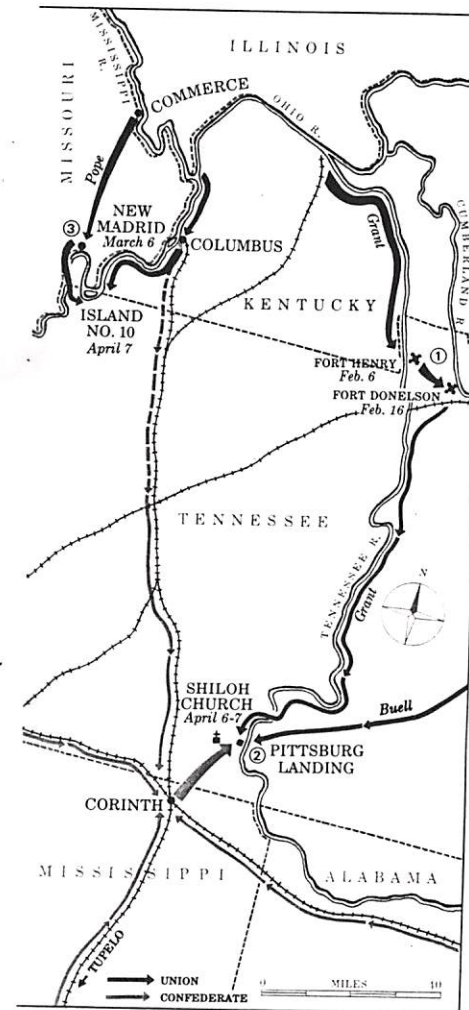


BULL RUN: THE REBELS SCORE

On July 16, 1861, General Irvin McDowell moved from Washington (1) to attack General P.G.T. Beauregard's Confederates near Manassas Junction (2). General Robert Patterson, 65 miles away at Williamsport (3), was ordered to contain General Joseph E. Johnston's Rebel troops in the Shenandoah Valley. But a feint by Jeb Stuart's cavalry (4) confused Patterson, and Johnston slipped south by railroad to join Beauregard. At Bull Run (5) both armies launched attacks on their right, but at Henry House, Federal troops panicked—and fled 30 miles to Washington.



THE WAR IN THE WEST: CLEARING THE RIVERS

In early 1862 a force under U. S. Grant captured Forts Henry and Donelson (1), opening the Tennessee and Cumberland Rivers. Then Grant was ordered to Pittsburg Landing (2) to threaten Rebel communications. There he was caught napping by Southern troops who had converged on Corinth. Grant, badly mauled in the battle of Shiloh, was saved by the arrival of Buell, and the Confederates were thrown back to Corinth; they ultimately retreated to Tupelo. At the same time Pope, who had taken New Madrid (3) in March, conquered Island No. 10.



Typical military punishments, employed by both armies, are depicted in these sketches by Charles W. Reed, a veteran of the Union army. "Bucking and gagging" (top) was a penalty for such offenses as straggling or insubordination. Thievery was penalized not only by the use of placards (below), but also by attiring the culprit in a barrel and parading him before the regiment.

